

experience a special opportunity to do so. Many readers have told us that they had intended to write upon certain subjects, but that there did not appear to be an interest in that particular thing at the time, and they just neglected it. This new arrangement, of course, will not completely overcome this difficulty but will, from week to week, direct attention to some special object upon which there are many who are competent and willing to write. Let every reader feel at liberty to contribute his experience when he feels so disposed.

HORSE

Suffolks and Clydes Again

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Would you kindly allow me to answer the three questions upon which Mr. Geo. Jaques requests me to enlighten him. The questions are:

1. Why will not Suffolks crossed on the western mares, produce the same results, viz.—hunters?
2. Why was the Suffolk stallion turned out of the ring in the class "sires suitable for getting remounts" at the Dominion Fair?

3. What results do Clydes produce from the same class of mares?

Answer to 1.—I cannot imagine the Suffolk a hunter or a saddle horse, with his heavy shoulder and both his front and hind legs placed on the outside of his body. Unless he were mated to a thoroughbred mare of the right stamp that was more prepotent than himself, good results could not be expected.

2. The reason the Suffolk stallion was turned out of the ring at the Dominion Fair, was, I believe, at the request of Col. McLaughlin (British Army officer who was sent out by the Remount Dept. to investigate the possibilities of remounts for the army being bred and obtained in Canada). This officer officiated as judge and he must have thought him totally unfit, even to produce army remounts.

3. The results which Clydes produce from the same mares, show in my experience, that they are very useful, active animals, suitable for either farm work, express or delivery wagons.

The other breeders are quite satisfied at raising what the market demands, so if Messrs Jaques Bros. find the Suffolks profitable, why should they try and disparage all other breeds to advertise their own?

Calgary

JOHN A. TURNER.

The Horse for the Farmer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Have the men who are writing to your paper under the head of the best breed of horses, the interest of the breeder, or rather the average farmer at heart, or have they a few of their respective breeds to sell, or shall we guess again? Have they brought some ideas from the Old Country that are so fixed that they have got into the blood and they naturally think that the horse adapted to the hills of Scotland, the dales of England or the combinations of France, are perfection when imported to the prairies of the West? Let us try and look at the question from a common farmer's point of view. What is the horse for the farm, and the horse to breed on the farm? A horse is not like a butcher's bullock to be bought at so much per pound, he has got to have more than weight to recommend him, although for the farm there are good and bad among the heavy, but bad and worse among the lighter ones. From that, in the writer's opinion, the farmer's horse should be a horse of fair substance, not have too many "points," in other words, be fairly smooth, sensible, steady, a free walker, and to borrow from Mr. Gale, a good shank, a good hock, springy pastern and, last, but not least, a good foot. That is the class of horse the average farmer buys, but he should just buy them once, after he has got a start it is his business to breed to keep up his outfit and to have an odd one to sell occasionally, which brings me to the point, the horse to breed on the farm. Right here, I would like to hear from the farmers who have made their fortunes raising weight-carrying hunters, artillery or cavalry horses, two-minute trotters or high steppers, from the common farm mares. In looking round this little corner of God's earth we see the men who bought good farm mares and have bred them with the intention, no doubt, of raising all I have mentioned, and perhaps some kinds not mentioned, have a lot of nondescripts, "the cheapest class of horses on the market today."

In starting out to breed it is necessary to know what you are trying to get at. I say trying, for there is nothing so elusive as trying to breed horses to get your ideal; but keep at it. The safest proposition that I see at present for the farmer is the draft horse. Some may say a draught horse is too heavy for the average farm, do not be afraid, for every drafter you get you will have five or more likely ten, that are only agricultural. If you get more, so much the better, you can put your own price on the big fellows if they have got some quality along with their size. Having fixed on one of the breeds it is a necessity to stick to that breed, "like grim death to a dead nigger." While crossing may, in exceptional cases, be a success, it nearly always leaves a man

just where he started and life is too short, or too swift to do much experimenting; it is better to let the other fellow do all of that.

In speaking more particularly to the young man starting out to breed horses, do not look for the cheap stallion, look for the best; if cheap, so much the better, five dollars at service generally means fifty in two years. Having got your foal, feed it well and at three years old it will work for you, or if you want to sell it your next door neighbor will have at least two hundred dollars to offer for it.

As to the best breed, having only used one, it might be called presumption for me to pass an opinion, but from observation I believe that this North-west will evolve a type of horse peculiar to itself, as strong, as hardy, and as active, as any in the world, and they will hardly own the shag-anappi as their ancestors. With apologies to the men whose ideas or quotations are made use of,

Dufferin Mun, Man.

"RUSTICUS."

The Real Draft Horse

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of November 11th I notice a letter which I think needs a little correction to make it compatible with the true facts of the case: Mr. Turner says that there are brewers in London who will have nothing else than Clydes for their drays. I should like to know the names of these firms who are so partial to the Clydesdale, as I know a little of the most heavy draft gelding buyers and users, and especially the brewers of the English cities. I fancy he might find a few Clydesdales being used by the mineral water brewers or manufacturers to run their vans, these are called vanners not dray horses at all. Then again he goes on to say more than one-third of the dray horses of Liverpool are Clydesdales or bred from them. Well, this statement might go if we did not know anything different. I know the buyers for the following firms which are the principal dray horse owners of Liverpool; Corporation of Liverpool; London and North-western Railway; Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; Great Central Railway; Great Northern Railway; Midland Railway; Pickford and Company and Thompson McKay. I have helped to put a few of these dray horses which Mr. Turner admires on the streets of Liverpool, and they are chiefly bought in the midland countries of England and of the thousands of these heavy haulers there is not one in twenty which possesses a drop of Clyde blood; they must have weight and it cannot be got from the Scotch drafters. Only a few years ago in conversation with the buyer of heavy dray horses for the Caledonian Railway Co., he told me that he could not half supply his firm with geldings.



CHAMPION SIX HORSE TEAM CLYDESDALES AT THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION. OWNED BY MORRIS & CO., UNION STOCK YARDS

and in fact he had been in Colonshire, Cambridgeshire, to get his supply. The company could not get it, think it is hardly like English city could get geldings which Mr. Turner

With regard to the land, Lord Cecil has a small stud, but I believe there are no Clydesdales in Northumberland, in England, mentioned. I am sure you have mentioned. With due regard to Mr. Turner in defining a draft horse of England horse that you see moving the cities of Great Britain takes weight to move the only one that poses.

Mayton, Alta.

A Quiet

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to give the reader observations made while in Utah. In travelling through Utah I wondered why our much better than theirs larger. In studying the place they do not have pasture on while growing most cases, and overstock to keep the grass growing the summer season, and winter thin instead of fat farmers did not take as much operations, especially in the good mares as we have, all stallions. Some seem to say is to have a good stallion good mares with a fine breed, than thirty or forty class horse, especially now most a thing of the past, valuable.

While in Utah I visited some 30,000 people at the tractions were many, and but I was somewhat dissatisfied, considering competition states some of which took I am proud to say that Let put up, during the past two years in breeding classes of horses and that without having tance. I will, however, expect but I understood most of other states.

I cannot see why Western come one of the greatest horse American continent. Our better than any land I have heavy it is next to impossible plenty of good water in most other tame grasses do well in some localities, and I where oats yield like they as flour mills are being broken up, chop, bran, etc., will be available to be a healthful climate for as for people.

I read with interest the article by Dr. Henderson of Carberry bred horses from the breed Young of Kentucky, and so wishing to invest. This is some of the light breeds, brings in pure-bred stock to the country in which variety. We should not be kinds and if we breed the soon be in a position to furnish whatever they want. I thoroughbred standard or raised here, as well as all wonder why Canada does breed up the Canadian-French States is doing with the when the Canadian-French sought after in the States. boy as a very wiry, tough, a ler, and he would pull any I have not seen any for 30 years see them when I came to Canada.

I like to read the history breed and be posted on the I certainly like the way the different departments find what you want without times wish the horse department lengthy, but in that case it is else that is more interesting Alta.